

teristic flora of unique items, such as *Gentiana Victorinii* and *Cicuta Victorinii*; Ancienne-Lorette where the pleasure of botanizing was coupled with the nostalgia of many agreeable boyhood memories and countless other places perhaps just as interesting botanically but far too numerous to enumerate here.

For some time, Frère Marie-Victorin had been hoping to pay a visit to Black Lake where E. T. Wherry, after the geologist Harvie, had reported the rare serpenticolous Oregon cliff-brake (*Cheilanthes siliquosa*). This station is one of the only three known in Eastern America, the others being Mt. Albert in Gaspé and Owen Sound, Ontario. So, early on the Saturday morning of July 15th, with Frère Rolland-Germain and three others, Frère Marie-Victorin set out for the station in the asbestos centre of the Province, a little over a hundred miles from Montreal. Stopping to botanize at several interesting localities on the way, it was well after lunch when their destination was reached and time to think of the return journey now that several stands of this exceedingly exacting fern had been found. Homeward-bound, a brief stop was made at St. Norbert where Frère Marie-Victorin dropped in to chat with an old couple of relatives and call on a childhood friend in the village where he had spent so many summers as a youngster. When more than halfway on the way home, at Ste. Rosalie, some two or at most three miles east of St. Hyacinthe, a car coming out of the latter city crashed head-on into the party of botanists. The shock of the collision was too violent for Frère Marie-Victorin's heart. After an unsuccessful attempt to administer a dose of the ever present "coramine" which he always carried with him, he passed away by the roadside before efficient medical assistance could be administered.

Montreal Botanical Garden

DICENTRA EXIMIA IN VERMONT.—A single plant of *Dicentra eximia* (Ker.) Torr. was found on the western outskirts of Brattleboro, Vermont, by Dr. Somers H. Sturgis of Cambridge on May 10, 1946. It was growing in partial shade between a country road and a mountain brook on a high bank composed of mixed soils which appeared to have been deposited by freshets. Unfortunately, Dr. Sturgis dug the plant for his wild garden

without realizing its interest as a rare adventitious species in New England. I revisited the station later but was unable to find any other specimens. Diagnostic fragments of the plant have been deposited in the Herbarium of the New England Botanical Club for the record. Only one other New England specimen has been brought to my attention, viz., from Rutland, Massachusetts, coll. Mrs. Rufus B. Dodge.—RICHARD J. EATON, Lincoln, Massachusetts

THE GENUS *LIATRIS*

L. O. GAISER

(Continued from page 263)

10. *LIATRIS GRACILIS* Pursh. Corm small, globose, up to 3 cm. in diameter, in tall robust plants giving rise to a dense spreading fibrous root-system; stems slender to stiff and thick (up to 0.7 cm. in diameter at the base), often reddish, glabrous or more generally softly cinereous-pubescent, 2–10 dm. tall: leaves glabrous, ciliate or with few scattered hairs, punctate, short and numerous, lanceolate to linear; longest basal ones about 2 dm. long, 0.5–1 cm. wide, bluntly lanceolate, narrowed to a winged petiole with scattered cilia along the margin; other leaves reduced upwards to bracts, 1–2 cm. long and 1 mm. wide; inflorescence a simple raceme often ca. 3 dm. long, sometimes becoming paniculate and twice as long; heads on short filiform, villous pedicels, at least as long as and often longer than the heads, divaricate and frequently at right angles to the pubescent rachis, often, in paniculate inflorescences, becoming slender bracteolate peduncles 15 cm. long: heads the smallest of any species of the genus, 7–9 mm. long and about as wide when the flowers are open, of 4–6 flowers; phyllaries rather thin, oblong, obtuse, rarely tending to become acute, sometimes pubescent, ciliate on the margin, loosely erect: outer ones short, ovate, 2 mm. long and ca. 1 mm. wide; inner ones 5.5 mm. long and ca. 1.5 mm. wide; corolla from deep lavender to violet, 5–7 mm. long, densely pilose within the upper part of the tube and lower part of the throat; pappus hardly as long as the corolla, ca. 5 mm., short-barbellate; achene ca. 3 mm. long—Fl. Amer. Sept. 508 (1814); Gray, Synop. Fl. i². 111 (1884). *Laciniaria gracilis* O. Ktze., Rev. Gen. 1349 (1891), not, sensu Small, Man. S. E. Fl. 1334 (1933). *Liatris pauciflora* Nutt. Jour. Acad. Phil. vii. 71 (1834). *L. lanceolata* Bertol. Misc. Bot. v. 11, t. 3 (1846). *Laciniaria laxa* Small, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, xxv. 472 (1898) and Man. S. E. Fl. 1334 (1933). *Liatris laxa* K. Sch. in Just, Jahresb. xxvi¹. 378 (1900).